

WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. PARKER ASTONISHES ARMY OFFICERS Although No Disposition to Criticise Is Shown, General Feeling Is That Action Will Encourage Fresh Raids by Mexicans.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 19.—Gen. James Parker withdrew from Mexico yesterday the several hundred American troops he sent in near Brownsville in pursuit of bandits.

On the way out, armed men, characterized by Parker as bandits, opened a sniping fire on the retreating column, making necessary a light rear-guard action, resulting in the killing of one of the attacking party and the wounding of two others. None of the Americans was hit.

Gen. Parker's explanation to Gen. Funston of his withdrawal was that he regarded the dispersal of the bandits, the object of the expedition, as accomplished.

Unexplained astonishment was shown at the department headquarters when it was learned that the Americans were back on this side of the line, although there was displayed no disposition to criticize Gen. Parker. It was realized that a longer stay on the Mexican side probably would have caused a clash between the Americans and the troops of the de facto government.

Sharp Answer to Mexicans.

Gen. Parker's order to Maj. Edward Anderson to move his troops back into Texas came after an exchange of messages with Gen. Ricaut through Consul Garza. Gen. Ricaut plainly told the American general that the force which he regarded as an invading force, would be attacked unless it withdrew.

Gen. Parker replied that the belief in the attitude of the Mexican government was the best way to guarantee the continuation of the presence of the American soldiers in the country. He told him that if attacked they would stay, and gave him to understand that in that case reinforcements would be sent in numbers sufficient to withstand any force Gen. Ricaut might bring up to oppose them.

Gen. Ricaut became more conciliatory after receiving Gen. Parker's communication and began clearing the Mexican troops from the route.

MILLIONS IN AMERICAN HOLDINGS ARE IN DANGER AROUND GUAYMAS

GUAYMAS, Mexico, June 17, by radio to San Pedro, Cal.—Copies of the note sent by Gen. Carranza, chief of the de facto government, to the United States on May 22 were distributed here yesterday by the local authorities to all prominent citizens and to foreign representatives in Guaymas. Copies also were circulated freely among the Mexican troops in this vicinity.

The American colony here is of considerable size, due to the location of El Palms, a suburb of Guaymas, of the ten-million-dollar terminal plant of the Southern Pacific Company, where many

OBREGON URGES ALL MEXICANS "TO FIGHT THE AMERICAN ARMY"

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 19.—Fervent efforts to bring every unit of the Carranza army of the north to the present possible strength for service in the event of hostilities with the United States are being pushed forward here. A message from Gen. Obregon, Mexican minister of war, directed Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commanding the northern division, to urge patriotic citizens to volunteer that they may be available to fight the Carranza army in case of a rupture of relations and to prevent "the further selling of American territory by armed bandits."

The Mexican government is convinced that the greater part of its citizens are patriotic and that they will take a case of an international war they can defend with arms in hand, the integrity of our sovereignty. Further, since the northern states, and especially in the border territory, there are being organized bodies of men to be ready to fight the American army in case of a rupture of relations and with the object of preventing the further selling of American territory by armed bandits.

CARRANZA BORDER OFFICIALS CUT WIRES AND MOVE FROM BORDER

BOUGLAS, Ariz., June 19.—Advice from Nogales, Ariz., state that all telephone wires between that town and Nogales, Sonora, have been severed by Mexicans. All Mexican state and federal officials have left with their books and funds for Hermosillo. Federal and state officials have also left Juan Prieta and Naco.

Demonstrations occurred today in Nogales, Sonora, and other points in northern Sonora, directly south of Douglas. In each place speeches were made by Mexicans and inflammatory statements expressed by the orators were reported to have been cheered.

The situation then became calmer. Reports last night from along the Mexican railroad and mining camps in more isolated localities indicate that the civil population of Sonora is anxious to aid the troops in the event of an American invasion.

MILITIAMEN ASSEMBLE IN ALEXANDRIA ARMOY

Call for Mobilization Brings Out Members of Co. F, 1st Regiment, Virginia Volunteers.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 19.—There were warlike scenes at Armory Hall this morning incident to the mobilization of the members of Company F, 1st Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, known as the Alexandria Light Infantry. Following telegraphic orders from Col. W. J. Perry, 1st Regiment Infantry of Virginia, Staunton, Capt. Conrad Johnson summoned all of the officers and men of the command to mobilize under arms and hold themselves in readiness for further orders.

This company is composed of thirty-three privates and officers, the officers numbering three.

At 9 o'clock this morning the few members of the company who had reported to armory hall were at once dispatched to every section of the city in search of those who had not yet received orders to report at the armory. By the noon hour a majority of the members of the company had been rounded up and were attired in their khaki uniforms under arms at armory hall.

Until further orders the members of the command will be kept at the armory under arms, sleeping and eating

MEXICAN CRISIS SENDS MANY TO DISTRICT NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING STATION



NATIONAL GUARDS TO BE READY FOR DUTY ON MEXICAN BORDER

District Organization to Assemble Tomorrow at Fort Myer—Order for Mobilization in the Several States.

Organized militia of the states and the District of Columbia to mobilize in connection with the Mexican situation, with the place of assembly for the various detachments, are given here:

The National Guard of the District of Columbia is to mobilize at Fort Myer tomorrow. There is a conference of officers this afternoon. The units for border service are to be selected later. The District force consists of a brigade headquarters, one regiment of infantry (colored), two batteries of field artillery, one full company of Signal Corps, with another practically recruited, but not officially organized, unit which could be put in service within a few days; one company of coast artillery, one recently organized troop of cavalry, with no officers commissioned, and one field hospital organization, which includes sanitary troops.

Orders to the States.

The state troops called out are:

Alabama—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, two batteries field artillery, one company Signal Corps, at Montgomery.

Arkansas—Two regiments infantry, at Fort Logan H. Roots.

California—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at San Francisco.

Colorado—Two battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Denver.

Connecticut—Two regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at New Castle.

Delaware—Two battalions of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Dover.

District of Columbia—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Fort Myer.

Florida—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Jacksonville.

Georgia—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Macon.

Idaho—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Boise.

Illinois—Two brigades of three regiments each of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, two battalions of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Springfield.

Indiana—Two regiments and two separate battalions and three separate companies of infantry, one battalion of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Indianapolis.

Iowa—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Des Moines.

Kansas—Two regiments of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Topeka.

Kentucky—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Louisville.

Louisiana—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at New Orleans.

Maine—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Bangor.

Maryland—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Baltimore.

Massachusetts—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Springfield.

Michigan—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Lansing.

Minnesota—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at St. Paul.

Mississippi—Three battalions of infantry, at Jackson.

Missouri—One brigade of three regiments and two separate battalions and one separate company of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at St. Louis.

Montana—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Helena.

Nebraska—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Omaha.

Nevada—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Reno.

New Hampshire—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Portsmouth.

New Jersey—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Trenton.

New Mexico—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Santa Fe.

New York—One division, including three brigades of three regiments each of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at New York.

North Carolina—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Raleigh.

North Dakota—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Bismarck.

Ohio—Two brigades, three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Columbus.

Oklahoma—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Muskogee.

Oregon—One regiment of infantry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Portland.

Pennsylvania—One division, including three brigades of three regiments each of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Harrisburg.

Rhode Island—Three troops of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Providence.

South Carolina—Two regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, Lexington.

South Dakota—One regiment of infantry, at Redfield.

Tennessee—One regiment and two separate battalions and three separate companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Nashville.

Utah—One squadron and two separate troops of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, at Salt Lake City.

Vermont—One regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, at Colchester.

Virginia—Two regiments of infantry, one battalion and one separate battery of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Richmond.

Washington—One regiment of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Olympia.

West Virginia—One regiment of infantry, at Terra Alta.

Wisconsin—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Camp Douglas.

Wyoming—Two battalions of infantry, at Cheyenne.

BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES IN U. S. RESPECT MEXICAN SOVEREIGNTY

Both the republican and democratic platforms contain Mexican planks, which set forth a desire to see peace reign again in the war-torn republic.

The republican plank says:

"We deeply sympathize with the fifteen million people of Mexico, who for three years have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators who when temporarily successful in any locality have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace."

"We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first by failure to act promptly and firmly, and second, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages."

"We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DECLARATION.

The democratic platform contains this plank:

"The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of democratic faith. The doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them."

"The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered our necessary temporary occupation, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining must continue."

"Intervention, implying as it does, military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks."

MOBILIZATION ORDER GOES OUT OVER SECRETARY BAKER'S NAME

Call Made With View of Mexican Aggression and Proper Protection of Frontier.

Soon after the President issued his order for the mobilization of practically the entire mobile strength of the citizen soldiery of the United States, and Secretary Baker had made an official statement defining the scope and purpose of the muster, Brig. Gen. Albert Mills, chief of the division of military affairs, estimated the minimum military force to be called out as 145,000 men.

The President's order calling the National Guard into the federal service went to the governor of each state in the form of the following telegram signed by Secretary Baker:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression on the territory of the United States from Mexico and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose."

"I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call out the organized militia and the National Guard of the state of _____ which the President directs shall be assembled at the state capital, or at such place as he may designate to you by the commanding general of the department for muster into the service of the United States."

He followed a list of the organizations to be furnished by the designated state.

Should Have Peace Strength.

"Organizations, to be accepted into federal service, should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted and to which they should be raised as soon as possible, is prescribed in section 2, tables of organization, United States Army. In case any regiment, battalion or squadron is not recognized as such containing an insufficient number of organizations, it will be necessary to conform to muster to regular army organization tables, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camps and there inspected under the orders of the department commander of the mobilization of the National Guard by the War Department."

Article 19, division of militia affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from states as part of the local militia. The organizations of the National Guard will be accepted into service.

Officers to Go to Camps.

"It is requested that all officers of the adjutant general's department, Quar-

GEN. PERSHING FIRMLY HOLDING MEN IN CHECK

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 19.—Gen. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, is taking every precaution to prevent a clash with Carranza troops being precipitated by some trivial incident, according to reports from the field today. Detachments which for the past few weeks have been operating within a few miles of the camps of the troops of the de facto government have been withdrawn, while scouting patrols have been given orders to ride their territories with extreme caution. All of the soldiers of the American command have been warned to exercise great care in distinguishing bandits from Mexican soldiers. Close watch is being maintained on lines of communication and upon passes through which troops might make their way over the Sierra Madre from Sonora.

Leaves of absence which had been granted a number of officers and men of the base camp here have been revoked by the commanding officers, the explanation being given that the absence does not justify their leaving their commands.

SECRETARY BAKER ISSUES STATEMENT EXPLAINING ORDERING OUT OF MILITIA

In ordering out 100,000 men, virtually the entire mobile strength of the National Guard of all states and the District of Columbia, to be sent to the Mexican border, "wherever and as fully as Gen. Funston determines them to be needed," but contemplating "no additional entry into Mexico except as may be necessary to pursue bandits who attempt outrages on American soil," Secretary Baker made the following statement:

"In view of the disturbed conditions on the Mexican border and in order to assure complete protection for all Americans, the President has called out substantially all the state militia, and will send them to the border wherever and as fully as Gen. Funston determines them to be needed for the purpose stated."

"If all are not needed an effort will be made to relieve those on duty there from time to time so as to distribute the duty."

"This call for militia is wholly unrelated to Gen. Pershing's expedition, and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico except as may be necessary to pursue bandits who attempt outrages on American soil."

"The militia are being called out so as to leave some troops in the several states. They will be mobilized at their home stations, where necessary recruiting can be done."

RUSH OF RECRUITS TO NATIONAL GUARD

Many Applications for Enlistment in District Organization Following Rumors of War.

District National Guard stock added 100 per cent today on rumors of war.

This fittingly describes the status of the District National Guard today in the estimation of citizens of the National capital. Members of the guard were glad that they are members, and scores of men made application to join the ranks. It is a great day in the history of the guard.

Early this morning, hours before the beginning of the business day, the recruiting office opened about a week ago by the District National Guard on Pennsylvania avenue between 12th and 13th streets northwest was besieged with applicants for enlistment. The preparedness parade held in this city last Wednesday aided in greatly increasing enlistments in the organization, but its effect was very small compared with the resulting rush from President Wilson's order mobilizing the National Guard of the country.

Throng at Recruiting Station.

When Lieut. George A. Monagan, recruiting officer of the 3d Infantry, and a force of sergeants arrived at the depot, shortly before 9 o'clock, it was necessary for them to fight their way through a crowd to get to the door of the building. Questions were fired at them from all sides by the prospective applicants. They were asked how long the term of enlistment would be, the pay, that the private would receive, when they would go into camp at Radio, Va., and many like things.

The questions for the most part came from the ranks of the enlisted men standing. Among the first to take out enlistment papers were government clerks receiving salaries ranging from \$100 to \$200 a month. A physicist at the bureau of standards was one of the applicants.

Lieut. Monagan and his force of assistants took the names, places of residence and dates of birth of the applicants, then sent women in the National Guard Armory for their physical examinations. Lieut. Monagan cautioned all the applicants to "look before you leap."

"Remember that your pay as a private will be only \$15 a month," told each applicant. "You know that you can't support a family on that amount. If you haven't any salary means and have to go to support your family, better think it over seriously before you sign up. Better do the thinking now than later on."

Removal of the Exhibits.

While the recruiting officer was at work, a force of workmen was disassembling the exhibit which has been on view at the recruiting depot during the past week. Lieut. Monagan explained that the racks of rifles were a part of the regular equipment which would be needed when the guard moves away. It was necessary to take out the other exhibits and to support your family, better think it over seriously before you sign up. Better do the thinking now than later on."

The removal of the exhibits will give us more room in which to work, too," said the lieutenant, who declared that between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock this morning more than fifty men had received enlistment papers at the office.

In addition to the Pennsylvania avenue office, enlistment squads were

KEATING RESOLUTION IS RECEIVED BY SENATE

Measure Which Passed House Saturday Provides for Cost-of-Living Inquiry Here.

The Keating joint resolution providing for an investigation into the wages paid wage-earners and the cost of living in the District of Columbia was received by the Senate from the House today. It passed the House Saturday.

On the Senate calendar is a somewhat similar resolution offered by Senator Kenyon and favorably reported to the Senate by the committee on education and labor. The Kenyon resolution as reported from the Keating resolution in that it provides for an investigation into the cost of living of wage-earners in the District of Columbia, exclusive of government employees."

Under the Keating resolution, however, it is possible to investigate the cost of living of employees of the government in Washington. Both resolutions carry an appropriation of \$5,000 to be used in making the investigation.

The work is to be done by the Department of Labor.

The resolutions have the backing of the Consumers League, and it is understood that the information collected in the investigation is to be used as a basis for writing a minimum wage law for the District. The Consumers League was largely responsible for the enactment of the law limiting the hours of employment of women in the District to eight hours a day and six days in the week.

The Growing Tendency of the Age---

A noted English scientist asserts the tendency is toward 'neurasthenia, nerves,' etc." A remarkable statement!

No less remarkable is the cause which, he adds, "is not unlikely due to removing from our diet those elements of cereal food which Nature has hid in the husk of the grain, and which man in his ignorance discards."

The elements to which he refers are the well known mineral salts of phosphorus, lime, iron, etc., removed in milling flour to make it white, but which physicians know are indispensable to normal, well balanced nerves, bodies and brains.

Grape-Nuts

—a wonderfully delicious food

made from whole wheat and malted barley, retains the nutriment of the grains, including their

Vital Mineral Elements

Grape-Nuts food is easy to digest, highly nourishing, and comes ready to eat from the sealed package, which preserves its oven-crispness and delightful flavor.

A ration of this splendid food along with the ordinary dietary has put joy in life for thousands.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts